

## NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,  
PROPRIETOR.

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VOLUME XL.....NO. 96

## AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

TWENTY-THIRD STREET OPERA HOUSE.

MISTRELY AND OLIO, at 8 P. M.

KATY, at 8 P. M. WOOD'S MUSEUM.

LITTON THEATRE.

VADREVILLE, at 8 P. M. Minnie Palmer. Matinee at 1.30 P. M.

WALLACE'S THEATRE.

CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH, at 8 P. M. Lester Wallace.

FERREOL, at 8 P. M.

TORY PASTORS NEW THEATRE.

VARIETY, at 8 P. M. C. H. Thorne, Jr.

FERREOL, at 8 P. M.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

VARIETY, at 8 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.

PARK THEATRE.

BRASS, at 8 P. M. George Fawcett Rowe.

CHATEAU MARILLIE VARIETIES.

VARIETY, at 8 P. M.

BOWERY THEATRE.

MARIE STUART, at 8 P. M. Mrs. Sophie Miles.

THIRTY-FOURTH STREET OPERA HOUSE.

VARIETY, at 8 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

PIQUE, at 8 P. M. Matinee at 1 P. M.

GLOBE THEATRE.

VARIETY, at 8 P. M. Matinee at 1 P. M.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, at 8 P. M.

GERMANIA THEATRE.

DAS MAEDEL CHORUS, at 8 P. M.

PARISIAN VARIETIES.

VARIETY, at 8 P. M.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

FIFTY-FIRST ANNUAL EXHIBITION. Day and evening.

VARIETY, at 8 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.

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## The Canvass for the Presidency—Changing Clouds—The Outlook of To-Day.

The canvass for the Presidency may be called a seasonable canvass in this, that it has all of April's waywardness—to-day, storm; to-morrow, sunshine. Those who are weatherwise in politics fancy one day that the skies favor Blaine; the next day it is thought they favor Conkling; the third day all is mystery. The politicians scan the skies very much as Polonius did when Hamlet sought to tell him of the cloud that was like a weasel, a camel, and a whale. The Belknap business was the eruption of a political Vesuvius and covered the fair hopes of Grant and the camp of Cesarites, who saw in his re-election their only chance of power, as effectually as the Cities of the Plain were covered with the molten lava from the mountain crater. Since that misfortune the Presidency has been in a condition of perplexing uncertainty. No one man has grown up in the republican party with the commanding influence possessed in the old days by Jackson in the democracy and by Clay over the whigs. The effect of Jeffersonian ideas in the older politics was to develop worthy men as candidates for the highest offices of the State. But in the later days, ever since the overshadowing power of this military administration, we have had a stunted growth of statesmen. Whenever a republican showed signs of growing beyond the range of Presidential influence he was rooted out, even as Sumner, Schurz and their colleagues were rooted out by caucus dictation. Time and again the Herald warned the republican party of what would result from the policy of proscription and disarming which seemed to animate the President, who felt, like the later Bonaparte, that as soon as any leader differed from him he should go to some political Cayenne or New Caledonia. Consequently now, when the party needs statesmen, we have a scraggy brood of scheming politicians swarming in the foreground, with the real statesmen, if there are any, utterly overlooked and forgotten.

When a party submits to the degradations imposed upon it by a President like Grant, to Belknap in the Cabinet, Cramers in diplomacy, and favoritism everywhere; when it consents that the President shall treat his high office like a captured enemy's camp, as pillage for himself and his troops, what better can we expect than the prostration, the "apathy" everywhere seen in the republican party? This was shown in the Connecticut election, which was lost to the republicans from republican "apathy" alone. Instead of coming into the fight with some great statesman and leader at its head—some one like Lincoln or Clay—the party really does not know what to do. This uncertainty gives the canvass a picturesque value. It is like tiger hunting in the Indian jungles. We do not know where the animal is going to come out, nor what kind of an animal it will prove, or whether there will be one tiger or a half dozen, or whether the party will kill the tiger or the tiger the party. Two months ago and even a purblind politician could have seen that Grant was the favorite; that he had the Convention, and a fair prospect of carrying the country through the aid of foolish confederates like Toombs and Hill. Then came the corruption eruption, and all was changed. Then came the Andersonville pronunciamento of Blaine, and the revival of the war cries of the rebellion, and for a time it looked as if we were to have the issues of the war over again—a canvass of proscription and passion. But people began to ask odd questions about Blaine and how he earned his money, and whether he could stand the burning, blazing disintegrating test of a canvass for the Presidency, and Blaine began to recede. Then came a swell of the tide from the West, which people said meant that Morton, with the West and the South at his back, was on the ascending wave. Then came a ripple from Ohio, which meant Hayes; a strong reform wave from St. Louis and Chicago, which seemed to portend Bristow, and a gentle rivulet from Springfield, Mass., a flourishing Yankee town which a beneficent Creator has endowed with Sam Bowles, and which we were told really meant Adams. The last current is from Harrisburg, and murmurs the rugged name of Hartman. But in the ar depths of the rolling flood we see its moving genius in the venerable form of Simon Cameron!

Simon Cameron, old gray, seventy-seven—stalking around Pennsylvania like an Indian warrior; canny, rich, bold; who for two generations has ruled Central Pennsylvania as the Highland chieftain the mountain fastness; governing with feudal strength, obeyed with tribal devotion, combining in his character all the political craft of Seward and Weed—Simon Cameron comes on the scene and bids fair to dominate the Convention of Cincinnati, as sixteen years ago he dominated the Convention at Chicago. Well, what does Lord Simon, Chief of the Camerons, mean? That question is as important now as it was sixteen years ago, when Weed and Everts and Morgan sat in feverish counsel in Chicago, praying Simon to not abandon Seward. For Pennsylvania is a great State—with more votes than any other but New York—and whoever speaks in Cincinnati with the voice of Pennsylvania will be apt to speak with an authority that may be decisive. With New York divided, with New England cold for Blaine and the West and the South in the hands of the administration, it becomes of the utmost importance to know what Cameron will do; for, however much we may censure him and deride his leadership and deplore his influence in the party, we can neither deny his power, his ability, nor his courage. Of course Hartman is a name, a mask, a caricature as a candidate. Behind him is some real man who will satisfy the chieftain who is master of the republican party in the Keystone State. And now, if the truth is spoken, behind this mask we have, as the expressed wish of Lord Simon, our own Roscoe Conkling. Blaine has made his pilgrimage to Lochiel, and given his allegiance, and asked the aid of the Chief of Pennsylvania for himself as "a Pennsylvanian by birth," and entitled to support. But the Camerons are not sentimental in anything, certainly not in politics, and Blaine has been told that his time has not

## The Place for the Man and the Man for the Place.

A brilliant contemporary develops the fact that His Honor the Mayor, through the advice and assistance of his well-known secretary, Colonel Burton N. Harrison, proposes to visit St. Louis during the sessions of the Democratic Convention and propose himself to that august body as a candidate for the Vice Presidency. It seems that Colonel Harrison, from his position as the former private secretary of Jefferson Davis, will have great influence over our Southern brethren, and that the nomination of the Mayor for this high office will have a double value, as a compliment to this great city in the person of its honored and eloquent Chief Magistrate, and as a compliment to the gallant defenders of the lost cause, who see in the Mayor a type of those graces of chivalry and manly beauty which were wont to distinguish the defenders of the Confederacy. We regret that our contemporary, in detailing the rise and growth of this movement, does not view it with that favor which we would have expected from a great New York journal anxious for the honor of the State. On the contrary, our contemporary intimates that if His Honor attempts to run as a candidate of the rebellion he will be beaten by a majority as large as that cast against Mr. Greeley.

We do not agree with our contemporary. Mr. Wickham has a splendid record for any such nomination. While many of our vandal citizens went out with muskets to shoot the Southern brethren Mr. Wickham, with great self-denial, stayed at home, preferring that his hands should not be imbrued in brothers' blood. Colonel Harrison could well point out to the St. Louis Convention that if this example of self-denial had been followed more generally by democrats in the North we should now have a different state of affairs at Washington. Furthermore, Mr. Wickham is a statesman of natural gifts in the way of beauty and eloquence. As it seems probable that the republicans will nominate Mr. Conkling, also a very handsome and an eloquent man, it will be necessary to have some one on the democratic ticket to neutralize this influence. We frankly say to Governor Tilden that he has no such qualification. The Governor, as the world knows, might now be the happy head of a family, and not a helpless old bachelor, but for his looks, which have been the drawback to his ambition. We want in the centennial year a handsome ticket. The career of Mr. Wickham as Mayor convinces us that his field of usefulness and fame is outside of New York. We do not know one of our public men whom we should rather send to Washington than Mr. Wickham. What is more, if he will only stay in Washington we are willing to waive our objections to a third term. Wickham, in the chair of Colfax and Breckinridge, would be a social attraction in Washington. He would not only bring travel to that community, but go far toward reconciling the residents to their lot. More than all, this elevation would be a gratification to our State pride, which has been wounded by the manner in which the members of the Syracuse Convention, under the lead of Mr. Curtis—also, like Mr. Wickham, a handsome man, and our candidate for the democratic nomination for Lieutenant Governor—attempted to slay Conkling.

In the meantime, we second the nomination of Mr. Wickham for the Vice Presidency. Do not let the matter rest. Such nominations need to be worked up. We think the ladies of Sorosis should move in favor of the Mayor. The excellent ladies in charge of the Foundling Asylum, and of the most useful School for the Training of Nurses, should enter heartily into the work. We are authorized to say that Comptroller Green is pronounced in favor of the elevation of the Mayor to any position that will take him away from New York. The Honorable John Morrissey shares this enthusiasm. So there is no reason why the Mayor should not go to St. Louis with the support of the leading men and women—especially the women—of all parties and circles of the metropolis.

## Rapid Transit—Cheap Cabs.

The necessity of cheap cabs as another method of rapid transit in New York is attracting the attention of the people and the capitalists. A good deal is said on the subject, especially in reference to the cabmen themselves, which is far from just. There is no propriety in censuring the cabmen as a class who stand stubbornly in the way of this needed reform. There is no class of people in this community who deserve more credit than our cabmen and those who drive our public conveyances. Their life is hard, cold and dangerous. They must face the heats of summer and the colds of winter—for they are neither night nor day. They have responsibilities of the most delicate and important nature—for the animals they drive, for men and women and children who are taken by them into all places and sometimes at the most inconvenient hours. There is no class for whom we have a higher respect than the cabmen, and one reason for our support of the cheap cab idea is that in the end it must redound to the benefit of this meritorious class. The history of travel in England and France, where the cheap cab idea has been worked out to its proper development, is that, with the introduction of cabs, broughams, hansoms, and so on, the demand increased so much in proportion that more cabs became necessary, and the wages of those who drove them increased. Now, we have seen here, notwithstanding the opposition of the cabmen to any system like that in England, that the demand for swift and special transportation is so general that our cab service has increased largely in the past few years and increases from day to day. But, with so many independent proprietors of cabs and carriages, there is sometimes a competition which might be avoided by the establishment of a company composed of leading capitalists, who would give us as a matter of public convenience a service like that in Paris. Such men as Mr. Vanderbilt, Mr. Stewart and others, all of whom have felt the difficulty under which we labor in this matter of cheap cabs, and how unfavorably our system compares with that in London and Paris, should take this matter up and form a company which will

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## Navigation and Sea Buys.

We print this morning at the head of our shipping news an announcement that will be read with interest by all who have business with the sea, and especially those who go out in ships. This notice requests the masters of vessels who trade along our coasts to send us a communication whenever they observe any variation or deviation in the position of the sea buoys placed by our government to mark the channels. We have an expensive and well organized service, with which no one finds any fault. It happens often when a buoy is displaced that much time elapses before the remedy is applied. Complaints go to idle clerks or are twisted up in red tape so that they are never reached. In the meantime the ships going in and out of the exposed channels are liable to disaster. As a remedy we propose to all shipping masters that when they observe any danger of accident they will send us a letter setting forth the number and location of the buoy thus displaced. We will print the letter, so that the department will have it brought to its attention. Our experience with all departments of this kind is that it only requires the attention of the heads to be called to secure the remedy. Therefore, if shipping masters will take the trouble to note any instance of the displacement of sea buoys in any of our channels or bays or coast lines, and will send word to the Herald without delay, we shall esteem it as a favor not only to ourselves but to the public and the marine service.

## Our District Telegraph System.

When the American District Telegraph and Messenger Company was formed it met a general want and was received with much favor. It chiefly commended itself to the public because of the promptness and certainty of the service. This good beginning, however, has not been fully maintained, and we call attention to the fact that we may not lose the benefit of a very useful machinery. For some reason that promptness in the answer to a summons with which the company began its business is not always observed nowadays, and there is not the same certainty in the delivery of messages as before. Sometimes as much as half an hour expires before a messenger appears in answer to a summons, and we have been told of cases where the summons was not answered at all. The cause of this may be found in a general laxity which has been allowed to creep into the business of the company, in the negligence and culpability of the officers in charge or the messengers detailed for duty, or in the want of a sufficient force to perform the service; but whatever the cause, it must be equally hurtful and will soon result in impairing the usefulness of the company. Public confidence in machinery of this kind can only be maintained by prompt and certain service, and we trust these hints, which are kindly meant and intended as much for the good of the company as for the benefit of the public, will produce their proper effect in the right quarter. The system is excellent, and we do not wish to see it impaired by negligence or abuses of any kind.

## The Herald's Weather Predictions.

The sphere of usefulness of a great newspaper should never be limited to the mere record of passing events. The past furnishes its wholesome examples and precedents for our present guidance, but it is to the future that we all turn with anxiety and doubt. Those who can penetrate even to the smallest degree beyond the limits of the present and forewarn of coming events must be regarded as benefactors of their fellow men, because the forewarning suggests a forearming or timely precautions against the dangers to come. In its weather predictions the Herald has been especially successful in giving notice of the approach of storms from the different points in the great West, where these meteors first make their appearance, and fairly divides the honors with "Old Probabilities" himself in this respect. The heavy rain storm which prevailed in New York during Monday and yesterday was predicted in the Herald of Sunday. Even the hour of its coming and the phenomena that preceded and accompanied it were faithfully described in our columns twenty-four hours in advance of the storm. This is but one instance of many in which the Herald meteorological predictions have been verified in a remarkable degree. With regard to the effects of the rain storms on the different regions visited the Herald predictions have been equally correct. We have forewarned of the dangerous inundations along the Mississippi and of the freshets in the Ohio and other rivers. Our readers will also remember the great cyclone which devastated Indianola and Galveston during last September. That destructive storm was first observed among the West Indian islands, and its probable track and effects were accurately predicted in the Herald several days previous to its reaching the Texas coast. It is very satisfactory to know that the public is appreciating our successful efforts to lay before it every morning the fullest measure of information that human skill and energy can collect and present in a great daily journal. The Herald stands alone and unrivalled in this respect, and its grand successes in every enterprise it undertakes pave the way for still grander journalistic triumphs in the future. Our readers may be assured of getting in the Herald the latest and most reliable information regarding the weather, which will of course include the earliest notice of coming changes.

THE BUOY off Tenth street, East River, was two hundred yards out of its proper position yesterday.

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Within the State itself the diminution of the democratic majority makes no practical difference, since the electoral votes of Connecticut will doubtless be given to the St. Louis candidate. As regards the rest of the country, the most hopeful view democrats can take is that they may barely hold their own in States not doubtful enough to be vigorously contested by the republicans. Conceding to the democratic party all the comfort they may derive from this expectation, we insert parallel lists of all the democratic and all the republican States, with the electoral votes of each, reserving New York out of both lists, for reasons that seem sufficient:

| DEMOCRATIC STATES.  |     | REPUBLICAN STATES.  |     |
|---------------------|-----|---------------------|-----|
| Alabama.....        | 10  | Florida.....        | 4   |
| Arkansas.....       | 6   | Illinois.....       | 21  |
| California.....     | 5   | Iowa.....           | 11  |
| Colorado.....       | 3   | Kansas.....         | 7   |
| Connecticut.....    | 6   | Maine.....          | 7   |
| Delaware.....       | 3   | Massachusetts.....  | 12  |
| Georgia.....        | 11  | Michigan.....       | 11  |
| Idaho.....          | 3   | Minnesota.....      | 7   |
| Indiana.....        | 12  | Nebraska.....       | 3   |
| Kentucky.....       | 8   | New Hampshire.....  | 3   |
| Louisiana.....      | 8   | New Jersey.....     | 12  |
| Maryland.....       | 8   | New York.....       | 36  |
| Massachusetts.....  | 12  | North Carolina..... | 10  |
| Michigan.....       | 11  | Ohio.....           | 23  |
| Minnesota.....      | 7   | Rhode Island.....   | 4   |
| Mississippi.....    | 8   | South Carolina..... | 7   |
| Missouri.....       | 15  | Tennessee.....      | 10  |
| Nevada.....         | 3   | Vermont.....        | 3   |
| New Jersey.....     | 12  | Wisconsin.....      | 10  |
| New York.....       | 36  | Total.....          | 162 |
| North Carolina..... | 10  |                     |     |
| Ohio.....           | 23  |                     |     |
| Rhode Island.....   | 4   |                     |     |
| South Carolina..... | 7   |                     |     |
| Tennessee.....      | 10  |                     |     |
| Vermont.....        | 3   |                     |     |
| Virginia.....       | 11  |                     |     |
| West Virginia.....  | 5   |                     |     |
| Total.....          | 172 |                     |     |

We have endeavored to make this list fair, and if there be